

## THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR,  
Proprietor.

For the Examiner.

As there is a strange effort to defend slavery from the Scriptures, we ought carefully to examine what the Scriptures, in their general tenor, teach. Let it be remembered that the word "servant," found in Scripture, or the fact of slavery, does not establish the point. If so, then, not only slavery but polygamy and monarchy, can be established.

If we look into the history of "servants" in Scripture, we shall find that the origin of servitude is not to be traced to divine authority, but to the poverty, imbecility, and despotism of human nature. Persons became "servants" in two ways. 1. By debt. 2. By captivity in war. The creditor could sell the debtor, or his sons and daughters for debt. This was an early custom, and then a law of nations. When the law was given on Mount Sinai, we find from the fourth and tenth commands, that the children of Israel were in possession of "servants," though it was only about fifty days since they had been miraculously delivered from bondage in Egypt.

A person reading the twentieth chapter of Exodus, in which the moral law is given, and the case of Abraham, who had servants "born in his house and bought with money," and also, the judgment of God on Canaan, where in the two former cases, slavery is recognized and not expressly prohibited, and in the latter is inflicted as a punishment for sin, may find abundant for a diseased imagination; or something to allay the perturbations of conscience.

Well, though we are done at present with the twentieth chapter of Exodus, the sacred code is not finished. Let us turn over the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that chapter? The startling judgment or law of Emancipation. Look at it good. Is there any perpetual slavery there? Ah! what an interdict to the doctrine of "servants."

2. If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing.

3. And if he came in by himself, he shall go out by himself: if he was married, then his wife shall go out with him.

4. If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sons and daughters, the wife and her children shall be his master's, and he shall go out by himself.

5. And if the servant shall plainly say: I love my master, my wife, and my children: I will not go out free.

6. Then his master shall bring him unto the judges; and he shall bring him unto the door, or unto the door-post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him forever.

7. And if a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant, she shall not go out as the men-servants do.

8. If she please not her master who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed. To sell her unto a strange nation, she shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her.

9. And if he hath betrothed her unto his son, he shall deal with her after the manner of daughters.

10. If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he not diminish.

11. And if he do not these three unto her, she shall go out free without money.—Exodus xxi. 1-11.

Pro-slavery men contend that their arguments are founded on Scripture. The above quotation affords them no encouragement for perpetual slavery; nay, more, it seems to be an indirect admonition against it, notwithstanding the seeming converse. If not, why this remedy of Emancipation? Here is a splendid parallel. It speaks a volume. Here is a monument of wise legislation. Emancipationists do not ask as much as is here required.

In the second verse above: "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve, and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing." Slavery among the Jews was very different from our African slavery.—Take it in its various specifications it was very dissimilar. But to the text: "If thou buy a Hebrew servant." Parents in every age sold their children for debt. But if we revert to the history of Africa's wrongs, we see that many were kidnapped, wolen, bound in chains, carried across the Atlantic ocean, and sold to the highest bidder. The Hebrew servant was only bound to serve six years. In the seventh he went out free.—What becomes of perpetual involuntary slavery? It is blotted from the sacred rolls.

In the fourth verse of the above: "If a servant have a wife and children, he may go out free; but the wife and her children shall be retained by the master. Take this law and the law of Jubilee, the implication is, that the wife and children were only to serve during the master's life, or at farthest, until the regular fiftieth year, or the year of Jubilee.

Pro-slavery men propose no remedy.—Their conduct imports perpetual slavery.—They even go on to discuss it. They call it "agitation." Then we republicans must be talked to in aristocratic style.—Blood of the Anglo-Saxons! must we, ourselves, be slaves? If Luther, Malancthon, Zuingli, Calvin, and Knox, had obeyed the behests of Rome, the American Republic never would have been founded. Judicious discussion never does harm. When people talk against discussion, it looks too much like the Quaker who, when hard pressed, exclaimed, "O, Argument! argument! the Lord rebuke thee!"

The next specification is embraced in the fifth and sixth verses above. Slavery was not forced in perpetuity, nor yet liberty, when the mind was so imbecile as to reject it. In that case, the servant was taken before "Judges," and his master bore "this ear through with an awl, at the door-post," as a brand of disgrace for not accepting that liberty which the Lord had professed.

But, ignominious as was this infliction, it only referred to the seventh year law; but when the trumpet of Jubilee sounded throughout the length and breadth of Canaan, in thrilling and sweetest notes of liberty, servant and master, and master and servant, rejoiced—universal joy burst from every heart—Liberty and Emancipation.

tion, if not written on banners, was pictured on bright faces—when every debtor returned to his "possession," and every "servant" to his family.

But, ye noble sons and daughters of Kentucky, whose hearts are warm with the chivalric and heroic spirits of your fathers and mothers, who settled this "dark and bloody ground"—listen! while I read you the law of Jubilee:

"And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years, unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years."

"Then shall thou cause that trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of assembly, shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land."

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a Jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."—Lev. xxv. 1-17.

Archimedes said: "Give me something to stand upon, and I will turn the world over." We have here something to stand upon. An act of divine legislation. Liberty proclaimed, amid the shrill clinger of silver trumpets. The separation of husband and wife, parents and children, annihilated. So we would be glad to anticipate a Jubilee of Emancipation and Colonization, when "Ethiopia" untamed, shall stretch out her hands unto God." Not yet done with the Old Testament.

ISAAC HARRIS.

### A Russian Camp in the Caucasus.

A work by Dr. Wagner, a German traveller in the Caucasian mountains and the country of the Cossacks, from 1843 to 1846, has the subject of the sketch of the appearance of a Russian camp and the life of a soldier.

"Until I had become accustomed to it, this mournful stillness was indeliberately oppressive to me, especially when I remembered the scenes I had witnessed in the camps and bivouacs of the Atlas. Where were the gay recruits, who celebrated with music and dancing the day on which the lot of the conscription fell upon them? Where were the bivouac orators, the droll story-tellers, the punsters and blagues, who used to keep their comrades laughing half the night through, around the watch-fires?"

"Of all those animated ever-moving pictures presented in the French camp, where the spectator is every moment surprised and amused by the quick inventive spirit and lively imagination of the soldier, whether it express itself in witty inscriptions stuck over the tents, or the erection, by unlearned but not unskillful architects, of a classic monument, a pantheon, or perhaps a memorial to Abelard and Heloise, made out of the boughs of trees, or in the incessant fire of jokes kept up by a party of grenadiers round a hissing frying-pan—of all these ebullitions of spontaneous mirth, there is not a trace in the camps of the Russians; and the only consideration by which I at all console myself for their loss, was in the freedom from the impertinence of which the French soldiers are so often guilty towards the civilian. Even the inspiring influence of the Wodka seldom makes a Russian forget the respect due to a superior, and when completely drunk they will carry their hands to their caps, and stagger on one side to allow any one to pass whose dress implies his claim to a respectable rank in society."

"What most surprised me in the camps of the Caucasus was, however, that at a certain hour all was changed as if by magic, and the deep oppressive silence suddenly gave way to music, song and dance. At Jalta it appeared to me very remarkable that the soldiers employed at the works in the harbor, every evening went back singing to their tents, and had I not seen their gloomy faces, I might have mistaken their songs for the expressions of genuine cheerfulness. But when I noticed that no smile ever lit up their whistled faces as they sang, I inquired how it happened that they were seized every evening with this extraordinary musical humor, and received answer, that it was a standing order that they should sing every evening when they had done their work. More than once I have met with men bawling with the utmost power of their lungs, whom I knew to have been 'singing out' in different style a few hours before, under the vigorous application of the stick."

"Ineffaceable was the impression I received from what I had witnessed at a great review of Vladikaukas. It was on the 27th of March, that the whole garrison of this important place (situated close to the foot of the Caucasus, on the farther side) marched out to the inspiring sound of martial music, to a great open place where the review was to be held. The day was cold and gloomy, the earth covered with snow, the mountains wrapped in clouds and fog. Each grey coat carried on his back a linen bag, which appeared well filled; and at length they all halted, shoulder to shoulder like a wall—strong bonny figures, broad snub-noses, coarse sun-burnt faces looking out stolidly between the lines of glittering bayonets. Suddenly, at the word of command, they all threw themselves down in the snow, and remained on this cold couch for some time, while the music was playing, and the General Baldwin, galloping about among the recumbent ranks. Then there was another word of command, and as if seized by a sudden impulse of mirth, up sprung about twenty men and began to sing; one manched from his pocket a little pipe, on which he played, and then the whole body joined in tumultuous chorus. The Russian spectators were amazingly delighted at this sight; but some Circassians who were present, and looking on with great interest, showed plainly enough, in their eagle-eyes, their scorn of the whole display; and when all the Russians present offered their caps to the General, these proud mountaineers gave no sign of salutation."

CRUELTY.—A negro boy aged 10, belonging to a mulatto woman, was discovered in New Orleans in a shocking condition. Large shackles confined his legs in such a manner that at every step the iron entered into the flesh, and barely allowed him to move two or three inches at a time. His back was a mass of bruises and wounds, the blood soaking through his heavy check shirt! The boy was led by his mother, also a slave, and whose condition was a miserable one. Steps were taken to have the cruel mistress punished.—Nashville American.

### From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### War in Africa.

A disposition or necessity for battle and bloodshed really seems to be epidemic throughout the world. Fighting for one cause or another is going on in almost every quarter; and all sorts of people are taking part in it. Even Africa comes in for her share of the general movement, hostilities being waged there simultaneously, or nearly so, by several parties. We have seen, for instance, that the young and feeble republic of Liberia has recently sent a hostile expedition into some of the adjacent slave-trading regions; it is but a little while since we had a partial record of the deeds done by a combined French and Belgian force, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rio Niger; and now we have, in our latest English papers, an account of a pretty sharp "skirmish" up the Gambie river, between an English detachment and a considerable body of natives; the provocation to the former, it seems, being "a gross insult offered to the British flag in the person of the Governor of the Gambie," Mr. R. G. Macdonnell. What the nature of this insult was, however, we have not been able to ascertain.

The result of the expedition is described in a letter from an officer engaged in it, dated Bathurst, May 15, part of which we find in the London Times of July 15; the other part having been carried over to supplement, which has not reached us. We make the following extracts from the latter, showing that the blacks fought with courage and constancy:

"A recently native King, presuming that her Majesty's troops would not be able to march into the interior, offered violence to our Governor, who paid him a friendly visit, and his Excellency had a narrow escape of losing his life. The Governor, for the honor of the British flag, determined on having satisfaction, and therefore, Major Hill, of the 2d West India regiment, having arrived, a consultation was held, and an expedition was determined upon. Application was made to Sierra Leone for troops, and to the squadron for assistance, but none could be obtained, and we were left to our own resources—about 200 regular troops, and what volunteers could be procured from the old pensioners and militia. With great efforts and persuasion 33 pensioners joined to march and 32 militiamen joined the regular troops, and these formed the whole brigade, out of which 30 men were allotted to men one howitzer, two six pounder field guns, and three rocket guns—the native ponies being trained to draw the guns and ammunition wagons."

"Having procured some laborers to carry water, under Major Hill, we embarked on board the Dover and Albert steamers, (the latter a hulk, towed by the Dover), and proceeded about seventy miles up the Gambie, where the troops disembarked and commenced their march next morning (May 6) for the interior. About midday we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns, (Bambacoo), and the skirmishers commenced the play by exchanging shots with the enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested and the batteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeavoring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent a storming party to try and force the stockade; but, although the men were boldly led, and went right up to it, they could not force it, and were obliged to retire. The fire was then renewed from the battery, when at length the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burnt in all directions, and our enemies had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were killed, both by the grape discharged from the battery and the fire and bayonets of the skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap of ashes, destroying every portion of the stockade and houses."

"We found, on examining the means of defence, that we had a very cunning enemy to deal with. The stockade was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an exterior fence, of wild cane, about ten feet from the interior stockade; the fellows waited, sitting in trenches, in this stockade, until our men were cutting away the outer fence, and then deliberately delivered their fire. Had we not been able to burn the town our loss must have been very great."

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket, who exchanged shots at intervals during the night with the rascals in the woods."

"Next day, the 7th instant, we marched for the King's town of Keemee. After some hours, on approaching the town, we found the enemy drawn out in great numbers, horse and foot, in our front, and the bush on our right flank was lined by their men. Major Hill halted the advance guard, and sent a few rockets among the horsemen, which sent them off, but the foot stood their ground, and we had to open on them with grape and canister, which they stood, showing great courage. The commander, finding that he must drive them from the wood, reinforced the advance, and supported them, we were right at the fellows, and under a very spirited fire, forced them to retire at the point of the bayonet, and drove them, disputing every inch of ground, up a hill, and into their town, the advance lying down on the brow of a hill, within twenty yards of their stockade. On making a reconnaissance we found the place most difficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and defended with double rows of triple stockades, the roofs taken off the houses, and every preparation made for an obstinate defence."

"The guns were put in the best position we could find, and we fired shell, round-shot, and rockets into it, bringing all to bear on one point, in the hope of making a breach, but without effect. We succeeded, however, in setting fire to both ends of the town and burning the greater part of it, together with all the provision stores; but we could not fire the centre, and as our ammunition was then nearly all expended, we tried to take it by storm, a gun being ordered up within ten yards of the stockade, and one hundred men to force it, but it was found impracticable. The gun and men were then ordered to retire, and a consultation was held with the Governor, who served as a captain of volunteers. He considered that burning one town and nearly destroying the whole of another was enough; and we had wounded men to carry, and a very small force to fight our way back with the next day, perhaps he was right."

At the same time there was little doubt that next morning, with fascines and powder bags we could have burnt or breached the stockades and destroyed the walls within."

"The slaughter of the enemy was very great, as they engaged us on every point of our position during the whole time we were attacking the town, and we had to fight them in front, flank, and rear at the same moment."

Here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was done; but it is presumable that the rest of the letter only describes the return of the army.

KALOLAHI.—It is gratifying to meet, while the thermometer is in the nineties, with something decidedly cool, whether a sherry cobler, the gentleman in nankeen on the omnibus, or—a specimen like the following:—Dr. Mayo's romance of "Kalolah," it is known, has made a decided hit. No traveling portmanteau is complete without it. It is everywhere, and among other places, it seems, in the hands of the Newburgh Excelsior, which parallel with the progress of a complete transfer of its original American copyright production to its columns, writes thus:—"Kalolah is receiving from the press the encomiums it deserves. It is one of the most interesting and interesting works of the day; and when the writer, in an adjacent chapter, arrives among an African nation hitherto unknown to travelers, and marrying the beautiful Kalolah, becomes chief of her father's kingdom, it acquires a fascination which is not suspended until the close of the book. Although Kalolah has been out of the press but a fortnight, and has been sold at a high price, a second edition was called for more than a week ago. Our readers will get the work in our columns for more than one-half of the publisher's price for the book, besides receiving all other matters we publish gratis." We have heard much before of the beauties of reprinting foreign authors, but this is a literary compliment which we fear Dr. Mayo or Mr. Putnam will be slow to comprehend. It reminds us of a story told of a distinguished English novelist and a gentleman of the press, who, upon his introduction, remarked—"Sir, you are under great obligations to me."—"Indeed, I was hardly aware of the fact. How is it?"—"Why, sir, I have extended your reputation pretty extensively in this vicinity. You are indebted to me, sir, for your distinguished reception—I have received your works regularly, and printed you for a cent!"—Literary World.

BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM.—If it were possible to banish novel reading and criticism at the same instant, Bulwer Lytton would, we think, accomplish the feat by the intolerably egotistical prefaces which he persists in putting before his works, in successive editions, which seem written to convince the public how much literature is a mere sleight of hand, and how good a manager of the hocuspocus is the book manufacturer. If there were any profit to be got by any of these writings it would be effectually dissipated by one of these prefaces. They are, however, at least candid in their exhibition of the literary trickster, and may serve to put the reader on his guard against the pretentious efforts, the rapid declamations, the melancholy distortions, through which Sir Lytton by a desperate volition would make himself a poet, and philosopher. The last of these effusions is not the least "of a specimen."

It is prefixed to a cheap edition of Eugene Aram. Mark its eager cockiness:—"In point of composition Eugene Aram is, I think, entitled to rank among the best of my fictions. It somewhat humiliates me to acknowledge, that neither practice nor study has enabled me to surpass a work written at a very early age, in the skillful construction and patient development of plot; and though I have since sought to call forth higher and more subtle passions, I doubt if I have ever excited the two elementary passions of tragedy, viz: pity and terror, to the same degree. In mere style, too, Eugene Aram, in spite of certain verbal overights, and defects in youthful taste, appears to me unexcelled by any of my late writings, at least in what I have always studied as the main essential of style in narrative, viz: its harmony with the subject selected, and the passions to be moved;—while it exceeds them all in the minuteness and fidelity of its descriptions of external nature." &c. These are good things, but they are to be felt, not talked about.—Literary World.

DEATH OF AN ARAB SOLDIER ON A FAR-OFF EXPEDITION.—We held at eleven o'clock because an Arabian soldier has just cried himself to death before our cabin! He wept at having to die in a foreign land and not seeing his mother any more.—Nearly all these people lose their courage directly they are attacked by any illness, the nature of which they cannot visibly perceive as they can a wound, &c. He died with a piece of bread in his mouth, because the Arabs believe, and with justice, that so long as you can chew bread you will not die.—Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile.

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BRUTAL HOMICIDE.—We learn that two men, named Alexander Moore and James Whitfield, of Franklin County, one day last week, tied and whipped to death a negro man belonging to W. E. Person, near Frankfort. The circumstances, as related to us, were exceedingly shocking, but we forbear detail.—Raleigh (N. C.) Times.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.—A letter from Santa Fe, dated the 9th of July, to a gentleman of this city, from a well known merchant, says: "The Indians have committed numerous depredations upon the Americans and Mexicans. They killed two Americans and two Mexicans, day before yesterday, within 25 miles of Santa Fe."

A report reached this city, this evening, that Lieut. Thomas had encountered the Camanches near the place (new) and killed seventeen of them.

Mr. Kelly arrived in Santa Fe a few days previous, and would leave in a few days for Chihuahua. Trade was very dull. There had been no cholera in Santa Fe up to that time.

St. Louis Republic.

### Arrival of the Hibernian.

#### Boston, Aug. 12.

The Hibernian's news commenced coming at 12 o'clock on the 11th inst. The express was delayed 20 hours on the road by fog, and while receiving the news the steamer arrived at Boston about midnight. The Queen having quitted the Osborne House for the last time, the Hibernian was welcomed by a committee. The speech delivered by the close contains nothing very novel. The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, are making great efforts to save the lives of the men and the ship.

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The result of the expedition is described in a letter from an officer engaged in it, dated Bathurst, May 15, part of which we find in the London Times of July 15; the other part having been carried over to supplement, which has not reached us. We make the following extracts from the latter, showing that the blacks fought with courage and constancy:

"A recently native King, presuming that her Majesty's troops would not be able to march into the interior, offered violence to our Governor, who paid him a friendly visit, and his Excellency had a narrow escape of losing his life. The Governor, for the honor of the British flag, determined on having satisfaction, and therefore, Major Hill, of the 2d West India regiment, having arrived, a consultation was held, and an expedition was determined upon. Application was made to Sierra Leone for troops, and to the squadron for assistance, but none could be obtained, and we were left to our own resources—about 200 regular troops, and what volunteers could be procured from the old pensioners and militia. With great efforts and persuasion 33 pensioners joined to march and 32 militiamen joined the regular troops, and these formed the whole brigade, out of which 30 men were allotted to men one howitzer, two six pounder field guns, and three rocket guns—the native ponies being trained to draw the guns and ammunition wagons."

"Having procured some laborers to carry water, under Major Hill, we embarked on board the Dover and Albert steamers, (the latter a hulk, towed by the Dover), and proceeded about seventy miles up the Gambie, where the troops disembarked and commenced their march next morning (May 6) for the interior. About midday we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns, (Bambacoo), and the skirmishers commenced the play by exchanging shots with the enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested and the batteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeavoring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent a storming party to try and force the stockade; but, although the men were boldly led, and went right up to it, they could not force it, and were obliged to retire. The fire was then renewed from the battery, when at length the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burnt in all directions, and our enemies had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were killed, both by the grape discharged from the battery and the fire and bayonets of the skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap of ashes, destroying every portion of the stockade and houses."

"We found, on examining the means of defence, that we had a very cunning enemy to deal with. The stockade was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an exterior fence, of wild cane, about ten feet from the interior stockade; the fellows waited, sitting in trenches, in this stockade, until our men were cutting away the outer fence, and then deliberately delivered their fire. Had we not been able to burn the town our loss must have been very great."

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket, who exchanged shots at intervals during the night with the rascals in the woods."

"Next day, the 7th instant, we marched for the King's town of Keemee. After some hours, on approaching the town, we found the enemy drawn out in great numbers, horse and foot, in our front, and the bush on our right flank was lined by their men. Major Hill halted the advance guard, and sent a few rockets among the horsemen, which sent them off, but the foot stood their ground, and we had to open on them with grape and canister, which they stood, showing great courage. The commander, finding that he must drive them from the wood, reinforced the advance, and supported them, we were right at the fellows, and under a very spirited fire, forced them to retire at the point of the bayonet, and drove them, disputing every inch of ground, up a hill, and into their town, the advance lying down on the brow of a hill, within twenty yards of their stockade. On making a reconnaissance we found the place most difficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and defended with double rows of triple stockades, the roofs taken off the houses, and every preparation made for an obstinate defence."

"The guns were put in the best position we could find, and we fired shell, round-shot, and rockets into it, bringing all to bear on one point, in the hope of making a breach, but without effect. We succeeded, however, in setting fire to both ends of the town and burning the greater part of it, together with all the provision stores; but we could not fire the centre, and as our ammunition was then nearly all expended, we tried to take it by storm, a gun being ordered up within ten yards of the stockade, and one hundred men to force it, but it was found impracticable. The gun and men were then ordered to retire, and a consultation was held with the Governor, who served as a captain of volunteers. He considered that burning one town and nearly destroying the whole of another was enough; and we had wounded men to carry, and a very small force to fight our way back with the next day, perhaps he was right."

CRUELTY.—A negro boy aged 10, belonging to a mulatto woman, was discovered in New Orleans in a shocking condition. Large shackles confined his legs in such a manner that at every step the iron entered into the flesh, and barely allowed him to move two or three inches at a time. His back was a mass of bruises and wounds, the blood soaking through his heavy check shirt! The boy was led by his mother, also a slave, and whose condition was a miserable one. Steps were taken to have the cruel mistress punished.—Nashville American.

THE EXAMINER; Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

### For the Examiner.

As there is a strange effort to defend slavery from the Scriptures, we ought carefully to examine what the Scriptures, in their general tenor, teach. Let it be remembered that the word "servant," found in Scripture, or the fact of slavery, does not establish the point. If so, then, not only slavery but polygamy and monarchy, can be established.



# THE EXAMINER.

JOHN A. HEYWOOD,  
Noble Butler, } Editors.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 25, 1849.

Occasionally, a number of the  
Examiner's readers are not subscribers,  
in the hope, that by a personal of it, they may be  
induced to become so.

**Back Numbers Wanted.**  
If any of our subscribers can send us one or  
all of the following back numbers of the Ex-  
aminer, they will greatly oblige us by doing so:  
Of Vol. 1—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48,  
50, 52.  
Of Vol. 2—Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73,  
75, 78, 79, 91.

**History of the Revolution of 1848.**  
On our fourth page, under this head, will be  
found an interesting article which we translate  
from the "Corriere des Etats Unis." The ad-  
mirer of Lamartine will read it with pleasure  
and love him better than before.

**Array in the First Ward.**

Most of our readers know that an array  
elected in the First Ward, during the late  
election in our city, in which Mr. Seymour,  
the publisher of the Examiner, was attacked,  
and Mr. Means shot by Mr. S. We expected  
the matter to undergo a judicial investigation,  
and determined to say nothing on the subject  
until after the investigation should have placed  
the matter in a proper light. But as erroneous  
accounts of the affair have got abroad, we  
will say a word or two on the subject.

The editors of this paper are utterly opposed  
to the carrying of arms by private citizens,  
and they would have attempted to dissuade Mr. S.  
from doing so, if they had had any knowledge  
of the matter. But we could have employed  
nothing but advice. He is a free agent, and  
would have taken his own course. We have  
made this statement that our own position may  
be known. Now, a word or two in regard to  
the affair.

It has been stated that Mr. Seymour went to  
the polls, "carrying and wearing"—that he  
called some one a "d—son of a bitch," &c.  
Now, there is not one man in a thousand in the  
city of Louisville that believes any such state-  
ment. Certainly no one believes it who has  
any acquaintance with Mr. S. We have never  
heard him using anything approaching to pro-  
fane language during our acquaintance with  
him; and the most delicate lady in Louisville is  
not more fastidious in avoiding vulgar language  
than he is.

On the first day of the election, he saw  
several persons besting for voting, according  
to their sentiments. After a particular in-  
sult of the kind, he remarked that it was a  
shame that in a republican government men  
should be so abused for exercising their rights.  
His language, it seems, was reported to some  
of the "fighting men." In the evening, a friend  
of Mr. S., who, we believe, is a pro-slavery  
man, told him that he was in danger of getting  
a beating. Mr. S. mentioned the matter at his  
hearing house, and a friend told him that as he  
was going out to work, he had better take a  
pistol which the friend offered to lend him.

This explains the fact that Mr. S. had a pistol.  
He is not in the habit of carrying weapons.  
The next morning, he again went to the  
First Ward. The weather was very warm, and  
Mr. S., to relieve himself, raised his hat, which  
was full of tickets. Some of the tickets fell to  
the ground, and while Mr. S. was stooping to  
pick them up, he was struck by Mr. Means, an  
athletic man. Mr. S. attempted to make his  
escape from the crowd. Means and several  
others pursued him, and while running, Mr. S.  
turned partly round and fired at Means who  
was nearest to him. Both fell. A. J. Ballard,  
Esq., then fired at a man who was beating Mr.  
S. as he lay on the ground. This probably  
arrested Mr. Seymour's life. The man who  
was shot at turned from Mr. S. to fire at Mr.  
B. Another gentleman also fired a pistol.  
During the affray, a little boy was shot. All  
the parties are now recovering. Mr. S. was  
badly bruised, having been severely kicked in  
the face and head. Gentlemen of unimpeach-  
able veracity, who witnessed the whole affair,  
have told us that Mr. Seymour had not said a  
word to Mr. Means when he was knocked  
down. They expect to make the statement in  
court.

**The Louisville Journal on Emancipation.**  
On Tuesday last, an article appeared in the  
Journal which we read with great interest. The  
writer commences by calling the Emancipation  
"a small but highly respectable portion  
of the community," and tells them that their  
real was "rapidly degenerating into the wildest  
fanaticism." At the close of the article, the  
writer said that on the next day he would speak  
of the duties imposed upon the people of the  
United States by their relation to our colored  
population. This was a promise that filled us  
with hope. There were many objectionable  
things in the article, as we believed, but we  
were willing to pass over all. The writer, we  
thought, is evidently anxious to recognize the  
slave as human beings. He is about to propose  
that the marriage relation shall be recognized  
among them. He intends to propose that some  
efforts shall be made to educate them, and pre-  
pare them for the condition of freedom which  
they are destined to reach in time. If this is  
the case, we will propose to unite with the  
editors of the Journal, and direct our efforts to  
these objects. If these things are done, Emancipation  
will come in its own good time. The  
want of education will be removed. "A better  
day is coming."

These were our thoughts after reading the  
article of Tuesday. With the greatest im-  
portance we looked forward to Wednesday morn-  
ing. The Journal came. What did the article  
contain? Why, nothing, but that we must be  
pretty quiet, and get the General Government  
to patronize the Colonization Society. At the  
close of a modest little paragraph, a modest lit-  
tle sentence says: "All that is wanted now in  
regard to their present condition is more  
education and self-sacrificing effort for their moral  
and religious cultivation." There is nothing  
said here about that relation which God has or-  
dained as the most sacred that can exist between  
human beings, and from which the slaves are  
debarred—the holy relation of marriage. Now,  
we will ask the writer in the Journal, question-  
ing, or two, which we hope he will oblige us by  
answering. Are slaves human beings? If they  
are human beings, is that system right which  
debars from the most sacred relations in which  
human beings can be placed? If the system is  
wrong, are those men acting right who do nothing  
themselves to effect a change, and advise  
others to do nothing about it? We are really  
obliged to any one who will let us know  
where we are.

There are some very singular statements and  
some very remarkable reasoning in the Journal's  
article. The writer says: "In common with  
the great body of the people, we have held and  
are endeavoring to maintain that slavery is an  
evil, 'political, moral, and social.' It is an  
evil, just in the same way that poverty, and  
ignorance, and crime, and police establishments  
and everything else, and all the evils of society,  
are evils."

But let the Journal explain:—  
"That is to say, in certain stages of society,  
domestic slavery is a result, and an alleviation  
of the consequences of human passions and  
crime and violence and weakness. It is the re-  
sult, and the best cover of the weak from the  
tyranny and oppression and cruelty of the strong."

As poverty and disease are evils in the same  
way that slavery is, poverty and disease must  
be considered alleviations of the consequences  
of human passions and crime and violence and  
weakness, the refuge and the best cover of the  
weak from the tyranny and oppression and cru-  
elty of the strong?

As our friends of the Journal are so much in  
favor of letting things do themselves, we sup-  
pose that they never send for the physician when  
attacked with the "moral, political, and social  
'evil,' disease, and that, if ever attacked by the  
'moral, political, and social evil,' poverty, they  
will wait for it to be relieved by 'time, and  
the slow effect of causes already in opera-  
tion.'"

Here is something that will be new to the  
peace men:—  
"Wars and standing armies are unquestion-  
ably evils, 'moral, political, and social.' All  
good men must earnestly wish for the removal  
of these evils, and all should concur in the ef-  
fort to do so. But the world that was made  
and the world that is now, are full of evils. A  
few of the evils that we know have taken up  
the space that this result may be brought about  
instantly by a few letters delivered by their  
eloquent speakers, and by a few treatises com-  
posed by their most accomplished writers, and  
distributed in pamphlets and newspapers. They  
think that this is sufficient preparation for a  
war, and that the part of any government  
abolishing wars, armies, and navies."

We fancy that the "amiable enthusiasts" will  
be greatly surprised to hear that they entertain  
such a belief. Last year they held a "World's  
Peace Convention," in Brussels, and they are  
holding another in Paris. They are taking a  
great deal of trouble for the mere love of the  
thing, if they suppose a speech or two would  
effect their object.

Again, the Journal tells us "during the pro-  
gress of this improvement the discovery is at  
last made that the cheapest and most productive  
labor is that which is freely rendered for an  
adequate compensation. The owner of a hun-  
dred slaves finds that he can command the  
same and better service from freemen, with less  
than half the capital invested in this cumbersome  
and costly system of proprietorship."

Some naturalists—among them the celebrated  
White, the author of the "Natural History of  
Selborne"—have supposed that martins and  
other birds belonging to the swallow tribe re-  
main in a torpid state during the winter, like  
the bat. The burrows of the sand martin have  
been explored in the winter in order to discover  
the torpid birds; but none have ever been found.  
To avoid the supposed difficulties in the way of  
migration, it has been conjectured that the  
swallows go under water, and pass their winter  
there, torpid and submerged. How the birds  
could sink themselves, or how their plumage  
could be used after six months' soaking, has  
not been explained. Wilson treats this notion  
with the greatest contempt. Speaking of the  
barn swallow, he exclaims:—

"Yet this little winged seraph, if I may so  
speak, who, in a few days, and at will, can pass  
from the borders of the Arctic regions to the  
torrid zone, is forced, when winter approaches,  
to descend to the bottoms of lakes, rivers and  
mud pools, to bury itself in the mud with reeds  
and snapping turtles; or to creep ignominiously  
into a cavern, a rat hole, or a hollow tree, there  
to doze with snakes, toads and other reptiles,  
until the return of spring! Is not this true, you  
wise men of Europe and America, who have  
published so many credible narratives on this  
subject?"

Why do the martins leave us so soon? Au-  
dubon, after having devoted a good deal of  
attention to the matter, came to the conclusion  
that those birds which leave us soonest travel  
farthest South. At New Orleans, he found the  
hairy woodpecker, or white-bellied woodpecker, during  
the winter; but the hairy woodpecker, or martin,  
did not appear till the last of January.

This shows that the martin had gone farther  
South than the white-bellied woodpecker.

About the 25th of March these universal  
favorites will be with us again. Unerring in-  
stinct will lead those which were with us the  
present summer to the same place.

"Sure something more to be given  
Than the mere food of the feathered race.  
Some gift of power, some spark from heaven,  
That guide their flight from place to place.  
Still they come, still they come, they come,  
And breathe from their vigorous wings,  
May they with light and noise no rule,  
Be the true messengers of spring!"

**Necessity of the Proviso.**  
The New York Evening Post is publishing a  
series of able articles in review of the "obscure"  
portion of Benton's speech. From article  
one, we take an unanswerable reply to his  
argument that the Proviso is unnecessary:

"To say that no legislation is necessary to pro-  
tect the freedom of the Territories, is to say  
either that slavery will not enter them, or that  
it already excluded from them by competent  
legislation. It is to say, in other words, that  
these propositions are true. He says, 'California  
and New Mexico are now free from slavery, both  
by law and in fact, and will forever remain free  
from it, both by law and in fact.' Upon what  
ground does he say this? Upon the ground that  
the whole territory is now under the protection  
of the United States, and that slavery would not  
enter California, if not prohibited, we are not in-  
structed, and we have yet to learn the first  
reason for believing in the soundness of it. We  
are not instructed by any evidence, and we are  
not in the world, the religion and laws of which  
tolerated slavery, where slavery did not exist.  
Certainly no part of the United States is over-  
run by slaves, that did not become so through  
legislation. It is to say, in other words, that  
to show a case where slavery did not march up  
planned to the line of prohibition. While it is  
the law of the land, did not slavery find a home  
in all the Northern States, and was it not ex-  
cluded from all by the operation of the Proviso?  
If the climate is the cause of the absence of  
slavery, why should it not go into California and  
New Mexico, where it would find new and un-  
known soils, and where it would find new and  
unexplored climates? It is to say, in other words,  
that the Proviso is unnecessary."

To this the answer is very plain. In the first  
place, slavery prevailed in the year 1848, in  
Mexico, and would doubtless have prevailed  
in this time, had the laws of the country con-  
tinued to recognize and protect slave property.  
In the next place, California covers, on the Pa-  
cific, the whole range of the Sierra Nevada, and  
the Middle and Southern States. It ranges  
both above and below them. San Francisco,  
which lies at the extreme north of California,  
is on a lower degree of latitude than Baltimore,  
Washington, and New York. The climate of  
California is, therefore, more temperate than  
any of the States of the Union, and is on the same  
line of latitude as Richmond in Virginia.

Nearly the whole territory, certainly nine-  
tenths of it, lies below the latitude which  
shows all the crops of the Atlantic coast, and  
all of it lies on the region where slave labor  
did prevail until excluded by legislative prohibi-  
tions. To contend that slavery, unrestricted,  
would not enter California, is equivalent to con-  
tending that slavery would not enter any of the  
slave States of the Union, if those States were  
now for the first time to become a part of the  
confederacy. It is to contend that it would not  
go into Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Caro-  
lina, and Florida, if those States were now for  
the first time to be admitted into the Union.

Even in Mr. Benton's own State, he might  
have found a practical contradiction of his  
theory. Most of California lies on a lower  
range of latitude than Missouri, and yet the  
climate of California is more temperate than  
that of Missouri. In California, after the re-  
moval of slavery, was unexampled. By the census  
of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222  
slaves; in 1840, there were 42,430, an increase  
of over three hundred per cent. In California,  
in 1840, there were 52,340, an increase of one  
hundred and thirty-five per cent. In another ten  
years, for several years, the slave population  
increased rapidly than that of the free. The nat-  
ural result when the soil is free and fertile as  
they were in Missouri, and if we understand the  
basis, we have yet to learn the first reason  
for supposing that the climate or soil of Mis-  
souri is better adapted to slave labor than those  
of California.

But it is also to be borne in mind, that the  
Pacific coast is far milder, in its temperature  
than the Atlantic. The latitude of Georgia  
lies on the Pacific, a tropical climate, and  
San Francisco averages several degrees higher  
temperature throughout the year than Charleston.  
According to the theory of Southern statesmen,  
those lands would be comparatively  
inferior to their owners, unless submitted to  
slave culture.

So far, therefore, from admitting that the  
climate of California is the natural antagonist  
of slavery, we think it perfectly demonstrable  
that the climate of California is the natural  
advocate of slavery, and that the climate of  
California is more favorable to slave labor than  
any other portion of California and New Mexico  
are embraced.

With regard to the practical reasons for  
abolishing slavery, we think that the climate of  
California is the natural antagonist of slavery,  
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consideration they need. With us they en-  
gaged by Mr. Benton do not seem to have any  
importance. To the South, they have impor-  
tance, and we have always believed that the  
permanence of slavery and the security of slave  
property in the Southern States, for any con-  
siderable length of time, will depend upon the  
means of maintaining it in the Southern States,  
of the principle which Mr. Benton now pro-  
fesses.

**Newspapers in Turkey.**  
A recent letter from Constantinople speaks of  
the press in Turkey:

"The cabinet of St. Petersburg express their  
anger at every step which the Turkish govern-  
ment takes. The Turkish government is well  
aware that a free press is one of the most pow-  
erful instruments which can be employed in the  
regeneration of a country. There are in Con-  
stantinople at present twenty-five newspapers,  
and all are paid by the Porte, for it would be  
impossible for the proprietor of a newspaper in  
Turkey to find a sufficient number of subscrib-  
ers to pay the expenses of his establishment  
and maintenance. These newspapers are all  
under the control of the Turkish government,  
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# LITERARY EXAMINER.

*(Nature and Fashion.)*  
*(From "The Revue des Deux Mondes.")*  
 The nature makes the gentleman,  
 The nature moulds the heart and mind,  
 Endows far more than fashion can.  
 With all the best of modes refined:  
 Your rank is but a human gift,  
 And all experience proves it so;  
 No earthly title yet could lift  
 The mean, the worthless, and the low.  
 Then be ye bold when fools look cold,  
 For right and reason both commend it,  
 And surely they who make the gold  
 Are good as they who waste or spend it.

*'Tis nature grants the wisdom, power,  
 The innate tenderness of thought;  
 A lofty mind is nature's dower,  
 A boon no fortune ever bought.  
 Where nature's hand hath been before,  
 There's little need of fashion's touch;  
 Can rank for manhood's grace do more?  
 It often fails to do much.  
 Then be ye bold when fools look cold,  
 For right and reason both commend it,  
 And surely they who make the gold  
 Are good as they who waste or spend it.*

*(From the Courier des Etats Unis.)*

Such is the title of a new work which Lamartine has just published, and in which are found all the qualities that insure to its author a distinguished place among historians; fecundity of inspiration, elevation of ideas, magnificence of language. The fragment of this book, which we reproduce, is the most eloquent and the most earnest plea that could be made to justify the adoption of the republic. In it the pomp of forms is happily united with the inspirations of the most fervent patriotism, and of the most judicious policy. It is an admirable page which the old parties themselves are forced to admire.

M. Lamartine first makes known the reasons which decided him to call for the formation of a provisional government, and to prefer the republic to the monarchy. Retained at home on the morning of the 24th by indisposition, he did not think of quitting his state of inaction. Events, says he, passed over him: he would hear of them, as the public, with indifference or with joy, according as they appeared to serve or operate against the disinterested cause he bore in his heart. But news was brought him. He was informed that they were in dread of an invasion of the people at the Chamber of Deputies. Danger threatened his colleagues. He got up and started out, "from the instinct of honor and not from political motives."

After having drawn a rapid and poetic sketch of the aspect of the city, as he passed along, of his meeting with different persons with whom he had no time to converse, M. Odillon Barrot, General Perrot, and some journalists of the opposition, the author continues his narration:

The group of republicans which surrounded Lamartine on his entry into the passage of the Chamber, asked of him a secret and urgent interview in a remote hall of the palace. M. Lamartine conducted them to it. The doors were closed. "The greater part of those men were known to him only by sight."

One of them spoke in the name of all: "The hour presses, said he, events are hanging over the unknown. We are republicans; our convictions, our thoughts, our lives are devoted to the Republic. It is not at the moment when our friends have shed their blood during three days, for this cause common to the people and us, that we should disown it. It shall ever be the soul of our souls, the highest aim of our hopes, the unwavering tendency of our acts and our writings. In a word, we will never abandon it, but we may postpone it and suspend it in consideration of interests superior, in our eyes, to the Republic itself, the interests of our country. Is France ripe for that form of government? Will she accept it without resistance, or will she submit to it without violence?"

In a word, is it not more dangerous to launch her to-morrow into the fulness of these institutions, than to retain her upon the threshold, letting her behold them in the distance, and causing her to desire them more passionately? You see now the state of our minds; you see our scruples, let us resolve them. We are not acquainted with you, we do not flatter you, but we esteem you. The people invoke your name. They have confidence in you. You are in our mind the man for the hour. Whatever you say, shall be said. Whatever you wish, shall be done. The reign of Louis Philippe is over. No reconciliation is possible between him and us. But can a temporary continuation of royalty under the name of a child, under the hand of a weak woman, and under the direction of a popular minister, the mandatory of the people and dear to the republicans; can this put an end to the crisis, and initiate the nation into the republic under the vain name of monarchy? Are you willing to be the minister, the guardian of expiring royalty and rising liberty, by governing this woman, this child, this people? The republican party places itself authentically in your power by our voices. We are ready to take upon ourselves the formal engagement of bearing you to power by the hand, henceforth inviolable, of the revolution which rumbles at these doors, of sustaining you there, of continuing you there by our votes, by our journals, by our secret societies, by our disciplined forces in the body of the people. Your cause shall be ours. The minister of a regency for France and for Europe, you will be the minister of the true Republic for us.

The excited and conscientious orator ceased to speak; his colleagues gave the assent of their silence and their gestures to his words. Lamartine asked of them a moment of reflection to weigh in his mind a resolution and a responsibility so terrible. He placed his elbows upon the table, buried his forehead in his hands, and mentally invoked the inspirations of him who alone deceives not; he reflected almost without breathing for five or six minutes. The republicans remained standing in front of him, and grouped around the table. At last Lamartine removed his hands, raised his head and said to them:

Gentlemen, our situations, our precedents, are very different, and the parts we play here are very strange. You are of the old uncompromising republicans; I am not a republican of that school, and yet it is I who am going at this time to be more republican than you. Let us understand one another; I regard, as you do, republican government, that is to say, government of the people by their own reason and their own will, as the sole aim and end of great civilizations, as the sole instruments of bringing about the great general truth that a people may wish to engrave into its laws. Other governments are but guardianships, avowals of the eternal minority of the people, imperfections in the eye of philosophy, humiliations in the eye of history; but I have none of the impotence of the man who wishes to advance faster than ideas, no arbitrary fanaticism for such, or such a form of government. All that I wish is,

that these forms progress, that they keep neither before, nor behind, the head of the column of the people, but at the exact height of the ideas and the instincts of an epoch. I am not then an absolute republican, as you, but I am a steersman, and it is as a steersman that I should consider it my duty, at this time, to refuse the co-operation which you are ready to offer me for the purpose of postponing the Republic, were it about to come into existence in one hour. It is as a steersman that I declare to you that I do not conspire, that I do not overthrow, that I do not desire the reign to come to a disastrous end, but if the reign fall of itself, I shall not attempt to raise it again, and that I shall enter only into a complete movement, that is to say, into the Republic.

There was a moment of silence. Astonishment, a sort of stupefaction mingled with doubt, was painted upon their countenances. Lamartine began again:

I will tell you why. In great crises, society requires great forces. If the government of the King fall to-day, we shall enter into one of the greatest crises that a people ever had to pass through, before finding another definite form of government. A reign of eighteen years by a single man, in the name of a single class of citizens, has accumulated floods of ideas, of revolutionary discontents, of grudges and resentments, which will demand of the new reign impossible satisfaction. The indefinite reform which to-day triumphs in the street, cannot be defined, cannot be limited, without throwing into a state of rebellion all the classes of the people which have been cast beyond the protection of the sovereignty. Republicans, legitimists, socialists, communists, terrorists, distinct in their aims, will be united by anger for the purpose of overthrowing the feeble barrier which a true government would attempt in vain to raise against them. The Chamber of Deputies has lost all moral authority by the twofold action of the corruption which disgraces it, and of the press which renders it unpopular. The electors are only an imperceptible oligarchy in the State. The army is discontented, and fears to commit a parricide by turning its arms against the citizens.

The National Guard, that impartial force, has taken sides with the opposition. The old respect for the King has received a shock in the hearts of the people by his obstinacy and defeat. With what force will you surround to-morrow, that throne erected to place upon it a child? Reform! But that is only a banner which conceals the republic. Universal suffrage! But that is an enigma, and it contains a mystery. With one word and one movement it will swallow up these remains of monarchy, this phantom of opposition, these shades of ministers, which shall attempt to control it. Its second word may be monarchy and empire, its first word will be republic; you will have done no more than prepare a royal prey for it to devour. Who will sustain the regency? Will it be the great property class? But that belongs in heart to Henri V. The regency will be for it only a little-fleece to arrive at legitimacy. Will it be the medium-property class? But it is personal and mercantile; an agitated minority, a reign in permanent seditions, will ruin its interests, and will lead it to demand immediately a settled state in the Republic. Finally, will it be the people? But they are conquerors, they are in arms, they are triumphant everywhere, they have been learning doctrines, for these fifteen years, which will seize the opportunity to push their victory over royalty even to the overturning of society itself.

The regency will be the Fronde of the people, the Fronde with the addition of the popular, communist, and social element. Society, defended only by a government of a small number, under a form of royalty which will be neither a monarchy nor a republic, will receive a stroke that will reach its foundations. The people, calmed, perhaps, this evening, by the proclamation of the regency, will return to the assault to-morrow, to compel a shifting to some other experiment. Each of these irresistible manifestations will carry off, by a half concession, a shred of power; the people will be urged on to it by republicans more implacable than you. You will have left of the throne what will suffice to irritate liberty, not enough to restrain it. The throne will be the mark against which will be directed the opposition, the seditions, the aggressions of the multitude. You will proceed from the 29th of June, to the 10th of August, and on to the unfortunate days of September. To-day, the scaffold will be asked of this feeble power, within; to-morrow, war will be demanded of it, without. It will not dare to refuse anything, else it will be forced, you will entice the people to blood. Misfortune and shame to the revolution, if they taste of it. You would fall into the misery, the fanaticism, the socialism of '93. Civil war, set on by hunger and by property, that nightmare of the Utopians, will be ready to break out every moment. For having wished to stop the progress of a woman and a child on their descent to a pacific dethronement, you will cause France, property, and the family relation to roll into an abyss of anarchy and blood.

The countenances of those present gave signs of emotion. Lamartine continued: As for myself, I see too clearly the series of consecutive catastrophes which I should prepare for my country, by undertaking to arrest the avalanche of such a revolution upon a declivity where no dynamic force can retain it, without accumulating its mass, its weight, and the ruin of its fall. There is, I repeat it, but one force capable of preserving the people from the dangers which a revolution in such a social condition, is going to expose them to. It is the force of the people themselves, it is entire freedom. It is the suffrage, the will, the reason, the interest, the head, the weapon of all; it is the Republic.

Yes, it is the Republic, continued he, with an accent of firm conviction, which alone is able to save us to-day from anarchy, civil war, foreign war, spoliation, from the overthrow of society, and from foreign invasion. The remedy is heroic, I know; but in crises of times and ideas, such as this in which we live, there is no effective policy, but a policy great and bold, like the crisis itself. By giving the Republic, to-morrow, by its name, to the people, you disarm them of the word which agitates them. What do I say? You change their anger into joy, their fury into enthusiasm.

All that have the republican sentiment in their hearts, all that dream of the Republic in their imaginations, all that regret, all that aspire, all that reason, all that reflect in France; Republicans of the secret societies, republicans, speculative republicans, people, tribunes, youth, schools, journalists, men of action, men of thought, send forth but one cry, range themselves around their banner, arm themselves to defend it, rally, confusedly at first, then in order, to defend the government, and to protect society itself behind this government by all. It is the supreme power, which may have its agitations, never its deceptions, nor its falls; for this government is built upon the foundations of the nation; it makes its only appeal to all, it alone can reason, by the voice and hand of all, the reason, the will, the suffrage, and arms necessarily to save not only the nation from servitude, but society, the family relation, property, and morality, as they are, by the deluge of ideas which ferment under the foundations of this throne, hell tumbled to the ground.

If anarchy can be conquered, be assured, it is by the Republic! If communism can be vanquished, it is by the Republic! If the revolution can be moderated, it is by the Republic! If blood can be spared, it is by the Republic! If universal war, if the invasion which it would probably bring upon us as a reaction of Europe, can be turned aside, be assured again, it is by the Republic! You see, then, why, in reason and in conscience, before God and before you, without illusion as without fanaticism, if the hour in which we deliberate is big with a revolution, I do not conspire for any, but if there must be one, I shall accept it in its full extent, and shall take my stand in favor of the Republic.

But added he, rising to his feet, I hope that God will spare this crisis to my country, for I accept revolutions; I do not excite them. To take the responsibility of a people requires a villain, a fool, or a God. Lamartine is right, exclaimed one of the interlocutors, more impartial than he, we have nevertheless, more faith in our ideas, than we ourselves.

We are convinced, they all exclaimed. Let us separate, and do, added they, addressing Lamartine, what circumstances shall teach you is best.

In the Literary World, we find several extracts from Sir Charles Lyell's "Second Visit to the United States of North America," some of which we select:

ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE.—While at New Orleans, Mrs. Keen told my wife she had been complimented on speaking English so well; and some wonder had been expressed that she never omitted or misapplied her English. In like manner during our tour in New England, some of the natives, on learning that we habitually resided in London, exclaimed that they had never heard us confound our English and French. The Pickwick Papers have been so universally read in this country, that it is natural the Americans should imagine Sam Weller's pronunciation to be a type of that usually spoken in the old country, at least in and about the metropolis.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL STUDENTS IN LONDON.—We went to an evening party at the house of one of the Professors of the University, and met many of his colleagues, and some medical students. Two of the latter informed me that they had been sent to London to finish their course of study, having been brought up to feel great respect and veneration for English educational establishments. They had been received kindly and politely by the professors, but the prejudices of the majority of their fellow-pupils against the institutions of the United States, and still more their rude remarks about the vulgarity of all Americans (of whom they knew scarcely anything) had so wounded their national feelings, that they had written home to entreat their parents to allow them to attend classes at Paris, or in some German University, to which they had reluctantly assented. These young men, being of good families in Kentucky, were gentlemanlike in their manners, in this respect decidedly above the average standard of students of the same profession in England, and they spoke with no bitterness even on this annoying topic.

WOULD YOU NOT LIKE TO SETTLE HERE? Such citizens were unaffectedly incapable of comprehending that I could have seen so much of the Union, and yet have no wish whatever to live there. Instead of asking, "Would you not like to settle here?" it would be more prudent for them to shape their question thus: "If you were to be born over again, and take your chance, by lot, as to your station in society, what country would you prefer?" Before choosing, I should then have to consider, that the chance was many thousands to one in favor of my belonging to the laboring class, and the land where they are best off, morally, physically, and intellectually, and where they are most progressive, would be the safest one to select. Such being the proposition, the Free States of the Union might well claim a preference.

THE PRACTICAL PEACE PARTY.—I observed to a friend, that when I left the New Englanders, they were decidedly averse to war with Oregon. "Yes," he rejoined, "but they are equally against her trade; whereas, the people in the West, who are talking so big about fighting for Oregon, are in favor of a low tariff and more trade with England, which would make war impossible. Which of the two, think you, is practically the peace party?"

IMPROVEMENT OF A FIRE.—When the citizens of London rejected the splendid plan which Sir Christopher Wren proposed for its restoration, he declared that they had not deserved a fire, but the New Yorkers seem to have taken full advantage of the late catastrophe.

AN IRISH VOTER.—One of these dupes having voted several times over for one candidate, was at length objected to, and observed with naïveté, "that it was hard that his vote should at last be challenged, when so many inspectors had taken it before that same day."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers for a penny or two-pence are bought freely by the passengers; and, having purchased them at random wherever we went in the northern, middle, southern, and western States, I came to the conclusion that the press of the United States is quite as respectable as our own.

SAVED BY BACON.—One of the 14th was singularly lucky in what appeared a chance mode of saving his life in one of the actions in which the regiment was engaged. The drum beating to arms before he had finished his dinner, he thrust a piece of bacon, too precious a morsel in such precarious times to be wasted, into the breast-pocket of his coat. After the battle was over he discovered a bullet in the bacon; and even afterwards, when thankfully recounting the tale of his miraculous escape, he used to say he was doubly fortunate, that he had not only saved his bacon, but that his bacon had saved him.—*Recollections of an Old Soldier.*

So long as we are among men let us cherish humanity, and so live that no man be either in fear or danger of us.

## POETRY.

It may be doubted whether there is any poetry in nature apart from the associations of the mind, just as there is no such thing as color except by the separation of the rays of light. Nature, in her lowest form, may become poetical, when the mind of the poet associates her with the common feelings or common interest of mankind.—"The poor beetle that we tread upon" is not poetical in itself, but it becomes poetical in the loftiest degree when it points the moral of the true terror of death, and the great high priest of man and nature announces that the miserable insect "in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies." Even the description of inanimate nature, though of the lowest character, is unsatisfactory, or inferior at least, if not associated with some human feeling or moral sense. Truth of description seems insufficient unless it be associated with man or his productions. Strike out the allusions to art in the following poetical description of evening, and what will be left?

"Ere the bat hath flown  
 His cloistered flight; ere to black Hecate's summons  
 The charmed beetle to his drowsy hums  
 Hath rung night's yawning peal."  
 And in a similar theme, though the description is more direct, what force is given by the appeal to observation and memory!

"The West yet glimmers with some streaks  
 Of day; the twilight traveler space,  
 To gain the timely inn."

More description, a description of nothing but the forms of nature, may be found, and among inferior poets or poetasters in terrible quantities; but the life and interest of descriptive poetry will always arise from some association with the arts, employments, or feelings of man: when they are absent it will soon become insufferably tedious. If this view is correct, the theory of Bowles seems disposed of, though on different grounds from those advanced by Byron and others who engaged in the controversy. It is equally clear that, strictly speaking, there can be no poetry in science; for science is not even a description of any part of nature, but a deduction of general laws from the observation of or experiment upon single facts. A scientific exposition may indeed be treated poetically, just as agriculture may be treated poetically by a competent poet; but it will be done in the same way as other things, that is, by rendering the poetry predominant, and by selecting from the science, or the art, such parts as are best fitted for poetical display, and illustrating them by appeals to the sympathies or associations of the human mind. For example, the security of the gloom-involved miner through his compass is a more poetical image than many of the records or striking scientific facts connected with magnetism.—*Spectator.*

## Encounter with Crocodiles.

At noon we saw several hippopotami, some of them real monsters. These may remain here pretty constantly, being perhaps their hunting district, because the river is, on the whole, of great depth in this place. We got on a sandbank, close to which several crocodiles are encamped. The first of these beasts (in truth a fearful leader) attacks the men who are pushing the vessel off the sandbank; then a soldier jumps overboard, armed only with a hatchet, (Chaden,) boldly meets it, and really drives it back into the water. At this moment shots were fired by the soldiers on board the vessels at the whole congregation, but so badly aimed that not one remained dead on the spot—they all made a slow retreat into the water, and we found afterwards, in the moist sand on the shore, fifty-three of the eggs lying together all of a layer.—The shells were a little broken, as if cracked, which may be caused by the sun and the humid sand. At first I thought that these eggs might be near hatching; but I was persuaded of their freshness when the crew sat them, roasted in ashes, with much good fried also a little one, and found the usual taste of eggs, only it seemed to me particularly dry, and the white was more spongy and not compact. My servants had preserved eight of the eggs, which I put among those found in the neighborhood of the crocodile shot by Suliman Kashed. I see that the latter are smaller, but thicker and rounder than the first-named. In general they do not exceed the size of a goose's egg, and differ from birds' eggs subsequently, in Khetum, with another one, found by me lying openly in the sand of the shore of the upper stream, on our journey to Sennar, I found the latter to be considerably larger than those of the White Stream. Without wishing to decide by this on the different species of crocodiles, I remark that the people here well know that there are such distinctions.—*Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile.*

## Wrong not the Laboring Poor.

By BENNETT ELLIOTT.

Wrong not the laboring poor, by whom ye live,  
 Wrong not your humble fellow-workers, ye proud,  
 For God will not the poor man's wrongs forgive,  
 But hear his plea, and have his plea allowed.

Oh, be not like the vapors, splendor-rolled,  
 That spring from earth's green breast, unspurred,  
 Then spread around contagion black and cold,  
 Till all who move the dead prepare to die.

No, imitate the bounteous clouds, that rise  
 Freighted with blessing from the mighty deep,  
 The thankful clouds which beautify the skies,  
 They fill the lap of earth with fruit and grain.

Yes, emulate the mountain and the flood,  
 That trade in blessing with the mighty deep,  
 Till soothed in peace and satisfied in good,  
 Man's heart be happy as a child asleep.

THE LIBRARY.—The Library at Edgeworthstown is by no means the stately solitary room that libraries generally are; it is large, spacious, and lofty, well stored with books, and embellished with those most valuable of all classes of prints, the "sugestive." It is also picturesque, having been added to and supported by pillars so as to increase its breadth; and the beautiful lawn seen through the windows, embellished and varied by clumps of trees, imparts much cheerfulness to the exterior. If you look at the oblong table in the centre, you will see the rallying point of the family, who were generally grouped around it, reading, writing, or working; while Miss Edgeworth, only anxious upon one point—that all in the house should do exactly as they liked, without reference to her—sat in her own peculiar corner on the sofa; her desk—upon which sat Walter Scott's pen, given to her by him when in Ireland, placed before her on a little quaint, unassuming table, constructed and added to for convenience. Miss Edgeworth's abstruseness, and yet power of attention to what was going on—the one not seeming to interfere with the other, puzzled me exceedingly.—*Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Memories of Maria Edgeworth."*

TRUIMS.—A truism misapplied is the worst of sophisms.—*Guesses at Truth.*

## "TAKING IT FOR GRANTED."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Everton was the editor and publisher of the "Journal," and like too many occupying his position, was not on the best terms in the world with certain contemporaries of the same city. One morning, on opening the paper from a rival office, he found an article therein which appeared as a communication, that pointed to him so directly as to leave no room for mistake as to the allusions that were made.

Of course Mr. Everton was considerably disturbed by the occurrence, and thoughts of retaliation arose in his mind. The style was not that of the editor, and so, though he felt incensed at that personage for admitting the article, he went beyond him and cast about in his mind for some clue that would enable him to identify the writer. In this he did not long find himself at a loss. He had a man in his own employment who possessed all the ability necessary to write the article, and upon whom, for certain reasons, he had fixed the origin of the attack.

"Have you seen that article in the Gazette?" asked an acquaintance, who came into Everton's office while he sat with the paper referred to still in his hand.

"I have," replied Everton, compressing his lips.

"Well, what do you think of it?"  
 "It'll do no harm, of course. But that doesn't touch the malice of the writer."

"No."  
 "Nor make him any the less base at heart."

"Do you know the author?"  
 "I believe so."

"Who is he?"  
 "My impression is that Ayres wrote it."

"Ayres?"  
 "Yes."

"Why he is indebted to you for his bread."

"I know he is, and that makes his act one of deeper baseness."

"What could have induced him to be guilty of such a thing?"  
 "That's just what I've been trying to study out, and I believe I understand it all fully. Some six months ago, he asked me to sign a recommendation for his appointment to a vacant clerkship in one of our banks. I told him that I would do so with pleasure, only that my nephew was an applicant, and I had already given him my name. He didn't appear to like this, which I thought very unreasonable, to say the least of it."

"Why the man must be insane! How could he expect you to sign the application of two men for the same place?—Especially how could he expect you to give him a preference over your own nephew?"

"Some men are strangely unreasonable."  
 "We do not live long in this world becoming cognizant of that fact."

"And for this he has held a grudge against you, and now takes occasion to revenge himself?"  
 "So it would seem. I know of nothing else that he can have against me. I have uniformly treated him with kindness and consideration."

"These must be something radically base in his character."

"I'm afraid there is."

"I wouldn't have such a man in my employment."

Everton shrugged his shoulders and elevated his eyebrows, but said nothing.

"A man who attempts thus to injure you in your business by false representations, will not hesitate to wrong you in other ways," said the acquaintance.

"A very natural inference," replied Everton. "I am sorry to have to think so badly of Ayres. But as you say, a man who would, in so base a manner attack another, would not hesitate to do him an injury if a good opportunity offered."

"And it's well for you to think of that."

"True. However, I do not see that he has much chance to do me an ill turn where he is. So far, I must do him the justice to say that he is faithful in the discharge of all his duties."

"He knows his situation depends upon that."

"Of course. His own interest prompts him to do right here. But when an opportunity to stab me in the dark offers, he embraces it. He did not, probably, imagine that I would see the hand that held the dagger."

"No."

"But I am not so blind as he imagined. Well, such work must not be permitted to go unpunished."

"It ought not to be. When a man indulges his ill-nature towards one individual with entire impunity, he soon gains courage for extended attacks, and often becomes a menace to the result of his vindictive schemes. It is a duty that a man owes to community to let all who maliciously wrong him feel the consequences due to their acts."

"No doubt you are right; and if I keep my present mind, I shall let my particular friend, Mr. Ayres, feel that it is not always safe to stab even in the dark."

The more Mr. Everton thought over the matter, the more fully satisfied was he that Ayres had made the attack upon him. Mr. Ayres was engaged as reporter and assistant editor of his newspaper, at a salary of ten dollars a week. He had a family consisting of a wife and four children, the expense of whose maintenance rather exceeded than came within his income, and small accumulations of debt were a natural result.

Everton had felt some interest in this man, who possessed considerable ability as a writer. He saw that he had a heavy weight upon him and often noticed that he looked anxious and dejected. On the very day previous to the appearance of the article above referred to, he had been thinking of him with more than usual interest, and had actually meditated an increase of salary as a compensation for more extended services. But that was out of the question now. The wanton and injurious attack which had just appeared, shut up all his bowels of compassion, and so far from meditating the conference of a benefit upon Ayres, he rather inclined to a dismissal of the young man from his establishment.

The longer he dwelt upon it, the more inclined was he to pursue this course, and finally he made up his mind to take some one else in his place. One day after some struggles with himself, he said—

"Mr. Ayres, if you can suit yourself in a place I wish you would do so in the course of the next week or two."

The young man looked surprised, and the blood instantly suffused his face.

"Have I not given you satisfaction?" he enquired.

So soon as the editor of the "Journal" was alone, he sent for Tompkins, who was in another part of the building. As the young man entered his office, he said to him, in a sharp, abrupt manner—

"Do you remember certain articles against me that appeared in the Gazette a few months ago?"  
 The young man, whose face became instantly red as scarlet, stammered out that he did remember them.

another to take my place, I will give it up immediately."

Mr. Everton bowed with a formal air, and the young man, who felt hurt at his manner, and partly stunned by the unexpected announcement that he must give up his situation, retired at once.

On the next day, the Gazette contained another article, in which there was even a plain reference to Mr. Everton than before; and it exhibited a bitterness of spirit that was vindictive. He was no longer in doubt as to the origin of these attacks, if he had been previously. In various parts of this last article, he could detect the particular style of Ayres.

"I see that fellow is at work on you again," said the person with whom he had before conversed on the subject.

"Yes; but like the viper, I think he is by this time aware that he is biting on a file."

"Ah! Have you dismissed him from your service?"  
 "Yes sir."

"You have served him right. No man who attempted to injure me; should eat my bread. What did he say?"

"Nothing. What could he say?—When I told him to find himself another place, as quickly as possible, his guilt wrote itself in his countenance."

"Has he obtained a situation?"  
 "I don't know; and what is more, I don't care."

"I hope he has, for the sake of his family. It's a pity that they should suffer for his evil deeds."

"I didn't think of them, or I might not have dismissed him. But, it is done now, and there the matter rests."

And there Mr. Everton let it rest, as far as Ayres was concerned. The individual obtained in his place had been, for some years, connected with the press as news collector and paragraph writer.—His name was Tompkins. He was not a general favorite and had never been very highly regarded by Mr. Everton; but, he must have some one to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Ayres, and Tompkins was the most available person to be had. There was a difference in the Journal after Tompkins took the place of assistant editor, and a very perceptible difference—it was not for the better.

About three months after Mr. Everton had dismissed Ayres from his establishment, a gentleman said to him,

"I am told that the young man who formerly assisted in your papers is in very destitute circumstances."

"Ayres?"  
 "Yes. That's his name."

"Ah! I'm sorry to hear it. I wish him no ill; though he tried to do me all the harm he could."

"I don't wish to have any thing to do with him."

"It pains me to hear you speak so.—What has he done to cause you to feel so unkindly towards him?"

"He attacked me in another newspaper, was—oh, at the very time he was employed in my office."

"Indeed?"  
 "Yes; and in a way to do me a serious injury."

"That is bad. Where did the attack appear?"  
 "In the Gazette."

"Did you trace it to him?"  
 "Yes; or, rather, it bore internal evidence that enabled me to fix it upon him unequivocally."

"Did you charge it upon him?"  
 "No. I wished to have no quarrel with him, although he evidently tried to get up one with me. I settled the matter by notifying him to leave my employment."

"You are certain that he wrote the article?"  
 "Oh, yes; positive."

And yet, the very pertinence of the question, threw a doubt into the mind of Mr. Everton. The gentleman with whom he was conversing, on retiring went to the office of the Gazette, with the editor of which he was well acquainted.

"Do you remember," said he, "an attack on Mr. Everton, which some time